



STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIPLOMATIC MISSION

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Abstract: This article explores the structure and functions of diplomatic missions, which serve as essential representatives of a state in foreign countries. Diplomatic missions are primarily composed of an ambassador, who leads the mission and represents the country at the highest level, along with various diplomatic staff, including first, second, and third secretaries, and consuls responsible for protecting citizens and providing consular services. Additionally, administrative and technical personnel support the day-to-day operations of the mission, while security staff ensure the safety of the premises and its employees. The article outlines the core functions of diplomatic missions, which include conducting diplomatic relations, protecting the rights and interests of citizens abroad, facilitating information exchange between states, and participating in international treaties and agreements. Furthermore, diplomatic missions engage in cultural and social activities to promote their country's culture and values. By examining the intricate roles and responsibilities of diplomatic missions, this article highlights their vital contribution to international relations and the protection of national interests in a global context.

Introduction

The diplomatic mission is the official representative bodies of states in other states, which operate in order to promote, protect international relations and promote the interests of the state. These missions are primarily composed of embassies and consulates, which perform the tasks of establishing diplomatic relations, expanding economic and cultural cooperation, as well as protecting the rights of their citizens. Diplomatic missions also play an important role in strengthening dialogue between states within international law. Their composition and functions, on the other hand, vary depending on the foreign policy, economic potential and cultural ties of the state. This article analyzes the composition of diplomatic missions, their main functions and their role in international relations.

Discussion and results

The diplomatic mission is the official competent body of one state in another, whose main functions are to maintain diplomatic relations, protect citizens and represent the interests of the state. These missions are composed of diplomatic personnel of various levels who play an important role in the implementation of the foreign policy of the state. There are many famous consuls in the history of the world, but one of them, of course, is James C. A Hormel, he is known for his actions and achievements. The following is a detailed account of his life and work: James C. Hormel. Date of Birth: January 1, 1933. Birth: San Francisco, California, USA. Education: he studied law at Harvard University. James C. Hormel is known as America's first openly gay Consul. In 1999, during the administration of Bill Clinton, he was appointed to the United States Consul in Lebanon. He was the heir to Hormel Foods Corporation and gained many years of experience through his business activities. Hormel is known as an LGBTQ+ rights advocate. She has done significant work in her career, raising issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. He has been active in many social and charitable organizations, including the Human Rights Campaign and GLAAD. As consul, Hormel sought to promote diplomatic relations and advance his views on social issues. In his work, he

showed a link between diplomacy and social justice, which made his career more notable. Hormel received a number of awards and recognitions for his diplomatic work and contributions to social justice. Her work has been particularly instrumental in LGBTQ+ rights and their recognition. James C. Through his social activism and diplomatic career, Hormel has a prominent place in history. He is known not only as a consul, but also as an LGBTQ+ rights advocate. His life and work have been a source of inspiration for many people, and have played an important role in promoting social justice and equality.

Another notable consul is Friedrich von Steuben. He is an important figure in history. The following is a detailed account of his life and career: date of Birth: 17 September 1730. Born in Magdeburg, Prussia (now Germany). Friedrich von Steuben initially served in the Prussian army. He had experience in military tactics and strategies. In 1777, he arrived in the United States, ready to assist the Continental Army. Steuben joined the Army under George Washington during the American Revolution. He played an important role in the training and regulation of the United States Army. In support of his military experience, he increased American combat readiness and taught new tactics. Steuben also served as United States Consul in Prussia. He contributed to the development of diplomatic relations between America and Prussia. He also played an important role in bringing the needs of the American army to the Prussian government. Steuben has received many status and awards for his contributions to the American Revolution. He greatly influenced the success of the American army through his military strategies and training methods. Friedrich von Steuben, as a historical figure, played an important role during the American Revolution. He was a major contributor to the development of military tactics and discharge processes, as well as helping to strengthen diplomatic ties between Prussia and America. His achievements and services are significant to American history, and he is still remembered with respect today.

The composition of diplomatic missions consists mainly of the following main departments:

1. The ambassador or consul general is the head of the mission, which maintains diplomatic relations and protects the interests of the state.

2. Diplomatic staff are professional staff working in the embassy, with expertise in various fields (politics, economics, culture).

3. Consul officers are employees engaged in consular services. They are engaged in supporting citizens, issuing visas and other documents.

4. Ma' Muri and technical staff include office staff, translators and other support staff.

The main documents regulating the activities of diplomatic missions are:

The Vienna Convention (1961) is a convention on Diplomatic Relations that defines the rights and obligations of diplomatic missions and their personnel.

The Vienna Convention (1963) is a convention on Consular Services, regulating the activities of consular missions and the rights of their employees.

Internal laws of states - each state can regulate the activities of diplomatic missions through its internal laws. These documents are important in strengthening diplomatic relations and regulating relations between states.

Diplomatic missions perform a number of important functions. Their main tasks include:

Representative offices play an important role in the establishment and development of diplomatic relations between states. They regularly conduct diplomatic dialogues, helping to strengthen political and economic relations between states.

Diplomatic missions provide legal protection for citizens of their states in other states. They are tasked with protecting the rights and interests of their citizens, providing legal assistance if necessary.

Through consular services, the missions provide citizen visa clearance, issuing passports, approving various documents, and other consular services.

Diplomatic missions are also actively involved in the development of cultural exchanges and economic cooperation. They organize various cultural events, exhibitions and economic forums to recognize the culture and economic potential of their state.

It provides information to its governments by collecting and analyzing information about the political, economic and social situation in the state in which the representative offices are located. This information is important in the formation of the foreign policy of the state.

Diplomatic missions participate in the development of cooperation with international organizations

and the protection of the interests of their state in them.

Missions support citizens in emergencies (e.g. natural disasters, political instability) and, if necessary, take evacuation measures. The missions are charged with preparing and formalizing diplomatic documents, which is important in regulating relations between states. These functions cover a wide range of activities of diplomatic missions and show their importance in strengthening relations between states.

The subordination of foreign state representative offices to local laws is a complex and delicate issue, which is regulated on the basis of diplomatic relations and international law. The following are the main aspects:

Foreign state missions operate primarily based on the Vienna Convention (1961). This convention provides certain rights and privileges to diplomatic missions and their employees, and also establishes their obligations.

Foreign missions must be subject to local laws, but they are exempt from many laws, using diplomatic privileges and immunities. These benefits include issues such as restrictions on criminal and civil cases, financial statements, and taxation.

There is immunity for diplomatic personnel, which protects them from local courts and laws. However, this immunity does not apply to all employees at the same level – high-level diplomatic personnel have more privileges. Foreign missions must conduct their activities in accordance with local laws, such as safety, sanitation and other norms. Local governments have the right to control the activities of the missions, but this control should not violate diplomatic privileges.

Foreign missions communicate with the local government to solve the problems that arise during their activities. Often, these issues are resolved through diplomatic dialogues. If a foreign representative office violates local laws, the local government will try to resolve this issue diplomatically. However, if the problems are serious, the local government has the right to close the representative office or take other measures. In conclusion, foreign state representative offices must obey local laws, but they are exempt from many laws, using diplomatic privileges and immunities. This balance is one of the basic principles of international law and diplomatic relations.

Practical examples:

In 2019, a group of students were abroad for study purposes, such as in France, and one of them, after the expiration of his visa, violated the rules. The student did not apply to the local government for an extension of his visa, and as a result, he lived in an illegal state. After being caught by the local police, he appealed to his country's diplomatic mission. The representative office provided legal assistance to the student and helped him contact a local lawyer to protect his rights. The representative office provided the student with guidelines for understanding and complying with local laws. The representative office tried to communicate with the local government, to free the student and alleviate his condition. If the trial of the student took a long time or his safety was threatened, the representative office could take measures to evacuate him. As a result of the efforts of diplomats and consular staff, the student was released in the short term and assistance was provided for the start of the process of extending his visa. Through this event, the important role of diplomatic missions and consular services in protecting and assisting citizens was demonstrated. This example shows how diplomatic missions are important in protecting and maintaining their citizens. Their activities include, for example, legal aid, communication and compliance with local laws.

There are several notable events related to diplomatic missions. Below are some examples:

1. The Tahrán embassy revolution (1979): the Tahrán embassy revolution, or the conquest of the Tahrán embassy, is one of the notable events that occurred during the Iranian Islamic Revolution in 1979. The incident dramatically worsened relations between the United States and Iran and had a major impact on international diplomacy. In the 1970s, under the administration of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Prince of Iran, political instability and popular discontent in the country grew. As the Islamic Revolution intensified, many muhalif groups, including the clergy, opposed the Prince. On November 4, 1979, revolutionary students and

other protest groups overran the U.S. Embassy in Tahrán. They threatened the security of the embassy, capturing 52 American diplomats and civilians and holding them in Siege for 444 days. The seizure of the embassy was mainly due to the dissatisfaction of the Iranian people with the US policy of Iran and the support of the Prince. Iranian revolutionaries also condemned U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. The seizure of the embassy caused severe shock to the U.S. government. Quick action was taken under President Jimmy Carter, but the attempts were unsuccessful. In turn, the United States condemned the incident in the international community and accused the Iranian government of a diplomatic crisis. As a result of these events, diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran were completely severed. The US withdrew from diplomatic relations with Iran and closed its embassy. In January 1981, when Ronald Reagan became president, American hostages were released. Their release further exacerbated ongoing tensions between Iran and the United States. The Tahrán embassy revolution led to significant changes in diplomatic relations and international politics between the United States and Iran. He also cited issues regarding international law and Diplomatic Immunities. The Tahrán embassy revolution takes its place as an important event in the history of international diplomacy. He not only changed relations between Iran and the United States, but also further illuminated global politics and diplomatic problems. This event also indicates that it has made the problems of diplomatic immunity and security more relevant.

2. Assadi crisis (2011). At the start of the Syrian civil war, several foreign diplomatic missions had problems evacuating their citizens. Some diplomatic missions, notably those of Britain and the United States, were closed under threat of security. This event marked difficulties in diplomatic relations and the process of providing international assistance.

3. The Madrid embassy incident (2004). The U.S. Embassy in Madrid, Spain, was subject to a terrorist attack in 2004. Several people were injured as a result of these events. The terrorist attacks increased attention to diplomatic security issues and increased international cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

4. Diplomatic crisis in Berlin (1948-1949). A blockade was imposed by the Soviet Union to enter Berlin after World War II. In this situation, the Western powers, including the United States and Britain, established the Berlin Airlift to protect their citizens. This event became important in the history of diplomatic relations and international relations, as it exacerbated disagreements between the West and the East.

5. Murder of a consul officer (2018). Saudi Consul Jamal Khashoggi was assassinated at the Saudi consulate in Istanbul in 2018. This event caused a great resonance in the international community. Khashoggi's assassination sparked widespread discussion on diplomatic relations, human rights and international law, as well as affecting ties between Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

Diplomatic missions take a number of measures to ensure security issues. These measures include the following key aspects:

Authorities install security cameras, door control systems and other protective equipment. Specially trained security personnel ensure its safety around and inside the representative office. Strict control and identification procedures are introduced to enter the office. From time to time, trainings are held on how to act in emergency situations. Diplomats and staff Use Privacy and encryption technologies to protect data. Modern cyber security systems are installed to protect against cyber attacks. The Vienna Convention and other norms of international law protect diplomatic missions, this ensures the rights of employees and the security of the representative office. The missions work cooperatively with local security forces to strengthen ties and protect their citizens. Employees undergo regular training on security issues, which allows them to identify and respond to security issues.

Conclusion

The diplomatic mission, as an institution that plays an important role in international relations, is of great importance in strengthening relations between states and protecting mutual interests. Its composition is primarily composed of an ambassador, advisory staff, secretaries and technical staff, with each employee playing an important role in the performance of their duties.

The functions of the diplomatic mission are extensive, including:

Development of political, economic and cultural ties between states.

Assistance to its citizens, registration of visas and other documents.

Study the local situation and bring it to their state.

Promotion of the culture of their state and the development of relations with local society.

In general, the diplomatic mission is an important factor in the development of relations between states and the implementation of international dialogue. They will continue to fulfill their duties, subject to the provisions of international law and diplomatic relations, which will help ensure international peace and stability.

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